

## New York Tribune

Best to Last—The Truth: News, Editorials—Advertisements  
Published by the Tribune Publishing Company, 125 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1921

Subscription Rates: Single Copies, 10 Cents; Six Months, \$5.00; One Year, \$9.00. In Advance.

Advertising Rates: Day, 10 Cents per Line; Night, 5 Cents per Line. Special Rates for Long Term.

The Tribune is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays.

Copyright, 1921, by Tribune Publishing Company.

Printed at the Tribune Press, 125 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

Second-class postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to New York Tribune, 125 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1920.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

who would visit Philadelphia who could not go to Portland. If Portland and Oregon carry out the unique plan of financing the fair of 1925 through a tax levy upon all the people its pecuniary practicability may be regarded as assured. As for the fair of 1926, there need be no doubt that it will be comparably successful with that in the same city fifty years before in commemoration of the same great event.

## The Limits of Power

Mr. Hylan is not nobly risking imprisonment for the sake of what he believes is right when he signs an apparently illegal budget despite threats of contempt proceedings. There is no chance whatever that he or any of his associates will be sent to jail because of his action. It is wholly devoid of heroism.

The consequences of his course will be visited upon the taxpayers rather than upon Mr. Hylan. The only risk is that of involving the finances of the city in a hopeless tangle, merely because Mr. Hylan is contemptuous of the letter of the law.

In the conduct of public business it is absolutely necessary for officials to proceed in the manner prescribed by the statutes. Mr. Hylan may not approve of these statutes. He may think that they unduly hamper him in conducting his office. But that does not remove his obligation to abide by them.

As in the case of every other municipal, state or Federal official, there are definite statutory limits to his power. If he exceeds these limits he invites, even compels, court intervention. In this particular instance court intervention, with its inevitable delays, may invalidate the whole budget and perhaps imperil the credit of the city.

Mr. Hylan is not a business man, but he is at the head of one of the biggest businesses in the United States. No matter how intolerant he may be of business methods, he will be obliged to follow them. The only alternative is to bring disaster to the city's finances.

## A Successful Rehearsal

The Department of Streets turned out seven thousand men very promptly and got rid of a moderate snowfall. They were assisted, it is true, by a rising temperature, but without they did the job extremely well.

It was a good rehearsal for the bigger work that is to come. In other years heavy snows have cost the city millions of dollars in impeding traffic and nearly as much in disposing of them. That, we begin to hope, will be avoided this winter.

New snow-removal machinery has been provided. The unemployment situation makes it easier to secure the men needed for manning the snow shovels.

If the first real snowfall is handled with the same energy as this first snowfall was, a great deal of money and annoyance and interference with business will be saved. A good start was made Wednesday night. Let us hope that the real performance will be up to the promise of the rehearsal.

## Egypt in Ferment

The expulsion of Said Zagoul Pasha from Cairo and the disturbances incident to it have been followed by the dispatch of British war vessels from Malta to Egypt. Egypt is full of unrest, and the British occupation is being more and more undermined by the spread of nationalism. The failure of the recent negotiations in London with the Adly Pasha delegation has added materially to native resentment.

Great Britain is willing to terminate the protectorate proclaimed in 1914 and to recognize Egypt as a sovereign state, under a constitutional monarchy. But because of the obligations which she has undertaken in Egypt, especially to foreign countries, she asked, in the draft of a treaty of alliance which she offered to Adly Pasha, for the retention in Cairo of a High Commissioner, taking precedence over all other foreign representatives and entitled to be consulted as to any political agreements with other powers. The British government also demanded the right to maintain garrisons in Egypt and to acquire and utilize for that purpose any military bases which might be desirable. Egypt was to grant free passage everywhere within her territory to British forces.

These conditions proved stumbling blocks. The Egyptian delegation was willing to allow cantonments in the region of the Suez Canal to protect communications with India. But it rejected the extension of British military activities and supervision elsewhere as constituting "occupation pure and simple." Objection was also made to the acceptance of a High Commissioner, with large control over foreign affairs, as a plain abridgment of sovereignty.

The negotiations were broken off some weeks ago. Adly Pasha represented the moderate Nationalist group. Zagoul is a leader of the extremists. Both groups have been strengthened in their opposition to British policy by what they consider a failure at London to live up to Lord Milner's recommendations with regard to a change of political status. That Egypt is fit for independence is a large assumption.

But her present relation to Great Britain is unsatisfactory from the British as well as the Egyptian viewpoint. Egyptians cannot achieve nationality by force. They may be able to achieve a large measure of it by intelligent compromise.

## Poor Richard's Day

The Sons of the Revolution have set about to make a holiday of Franklin's birthday. The Governors of the states are to be petitioned for that purpose. No one will gainsay that the day which greeted Franklin, January 17, 1706, is one to be remembered.

It is awkward, however, that the great inventor, philosopher, statesman and patriot was born in mid-winter. The season is already well sprinkled with holidays. If he had seen the light in April or August the temptation to celebrate the event on links and tennis courts would be irresistible. But that would be showing inappropriate regard for Franklin, whose extreme sporting disposition was an evening of chess, and even that gave him a quail of conscience over wasted time.

Here is a thought: Make January 17 the kind of holiday that would have suited Benjamin himself. Let everybody work double or triple time, wear old clothes, put a couple of dollars in the bank and meditate prayerfully on his personal shortcomings. That would be a true holiday *a la* Poor Richard. It would be much honored in the breach, probably.

## Still Another Treaty

Conciliation is abroad. The United States, Great Britain, France and Japan have agreed to keep the peace in the Pacific. Ireland and England are stretching hands across the Irish Sea. Bainbridge Colby spoke pleasantly to George Harvey at a dinner in London Wednesday night. And the football teams of Harvard and Dartmouth have agreed to meet on the gridiron again some time next fall.

This is the first time the teams will have met since 1912, when a disagreement grew into a feud. For the last ten years the Dartmouth freshman has been taught to hate Harvard at the knee of the upper class man assigned to care for his campus education. Harvard penitents served as mats in Dartmouth dormitories, so that the youth of the college could wipe their feet on them. So remote was the date of the feud that no one is quite clear what it was all about. But it was none the less bitter.

Now, however, all seems to be forgiven. A truce has been arranged and peace signed. The teams will meet and play, though the term of the armistice is but for one year. However, it can be extended, and all lovers of good, exciting sport as it is practiced in New England will hope that a Harvard-Dartmouth game will be a feature of each succeeding football season henceforth and forever.

## The Tomb of Columbus

The renewal of the undertaking to erect a lofty mausoleum and pharos "over the remains of Christopher Columbus in Santo Domingo" raises the much-disputed question of the actual whereabouts of those remains. There are those who insist that they still rest in Santo Domingo, where they were laid in 1542. There are probably many more who believe them to be in the Cathedral of Seville, in Spain.

These are the known facts: In 1542 the colony of Hispaniola, now Santo Domingo and Hayti, asked for the return of Columbus's body, and Charles I accordingly had it, with that of Christopher's son, Diego, exhumed at Seville and sent thither, and they were placed in adjacent tombs beneath the sanctuary of the Cathedral of Santo Domingo. There the two bodies lay for two and a half centuries undisturbed and, indeed, neglected. In 1783 Moreau de Saint-Mery made inquiry concerning the tombs, and found that the cathedral had been so remodeled that it was difficult to tell just where they were and which was which. In 1795 the island was transferred to French sovereignty, and the Spanish Governor or withdrawing got permission to remove the remains of Columbus to Havana, Cuba, and the following year he did thus remove and had interred in the Cathedral of Havana what he and all others believed to be the coffin containing the dust of the great discoverer.

No question was raised concerning this until 1887, when extensive repairs were made to the Cathedral of Santo Domingo, in the course of which there was unearthed a leaden

## WHEN THE HEART OF A COMMUNITY SPEAKS

Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.



## Changing Russia

"The Dull Week-Day Prose of Bourgeois Life" Ensuing On the Collapse of Communism—A Petrograd Letter

(From The London Times)

A letter just received in London from Petrograd describes in detail many of the remarkable changes that are now taking place in Russia as a result of the collapse of the Communist experiment. The writer, a highly educated man who at one time took an active part in politics, was imprisoned several times during the worst phases of the Bolshevik terror. His view is that the lowest point has been reached and that now, in spite of Bolshevik fanaticism, the force of events is driving Russia into a new stage of capitalism. Speaking of Russian parties, he says:

There is a great tragedy here—the tragedy of the death of old gods and their replacement by new gods. As to the new party of the future, whether it will be industrial, agrarian or generally democratic—qu'en sais-je?—but it will be altogether a new kind. The old parties are remnants of the banished old regime.

Yes, here on the loom of Time the living garment of a new order is being quickly woven. Business is in the air; the cry is "Enrichissez-vous." What is coming now is the dull weekday prose of bourgeois life. There will be less individuality than of old, less romanticism. There will be no Tolstoy's or Turgenev's or Dostoevsky's, but we shall have our Stinneses and Rathenau's. And the wound of Russia will be quickly healed, for that wound is broad rather than deep. The fact is that Russia is necessary for international economic development, and that is the root of the matter.

There is a process of movement and change. And the day is not far off when you, too, will be able to return, for now one phase swiftly succeeds another. There is no returning to the past. Life in faith in the future, and don't torture yourself by expecting an immediate coming of brighter days. A watched pot never boils.

## Revival of Business

Business is moving quickly, especially in Moscow. One enterprise after another is reviving in the form of co-operative associations. For example, the old Philopoff business is rising again—big bakeries, cafes and bakers' shops all over the town. The peasants have improved their condition; they are building; they eat better, and they are increasing their livestock. Their demand for manufactured goods is growing, and for that reason they will have to produce more themselves. All sorts of people have gone into the country from the towns—former laborers, artisans, domestic servants and factory workers—and they have brought new interests and demands into the village. The old patriarchal muzhik is becoming a modern farmer.

Manners have grown coarser and rougher; it is a hard time for the intelligentsia. The young people are particularly unpleasant; many of them are like fierce wolves. It is not easy to endure the change from being rationed by the state to being compelled to get one's own food in the markets. Many government institutions are being closed down, and consequently there is wide unemployment, which creates a

## The End of the Dream

(From The Toledo Blade)

An end to freedom has come in Russia. No more free newspapers, no more free books. Sovietism has abandoned its system of "no rents, no rates, no taxes." The people must go back to the slavery of paying for what they want. Thus Bolshevism loses its lure.

prices in the markets. It is a queer kind of co-operation, very different from that of the good old Rochdale pioneers. It goes on somehow in a coarse, speculative way, but it is very widespread, and this co-operation is in part a mask for capitalism.

## Board Control of Parks

Advocacy of a System That Makes for Continuity

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I see that a majority vote of the Meyer investigating committee proposes to abolish the office of Comptroller and substitute a board of finance. This reversion to the time-honored principle of a board in the face of the strenuous opposition to boards by many advocates of the one-man responsibility principle suggests to the writer that there may be some principle of classifying city departments or institutions into those best managed under the single control and those best managed under the group or board control.

It may be noted that the two botanic gardens and the Zoological Park are controlled by unpaid boards, and that this method of administration seems to be so well suited to them that no question of changing it is raised. These institutions requiring executives of special training to run them properly. The man in the street is quite unable to determine what he ought to expect in a botanic garden or museum or what are really good results in them; so the only thing to do seems to be to leave the direction to a small body able and willing to undertake it. Hence the boards of trustees or directors.

Similarly with the departments of finance and of the parks. Relatively few citizens are qualified to understand their workings or to criticize their results. What does the average voter know or care about long and short term bond issues or the rightness or wrongness of basing the tax levy on last year's or this year's assessment? (Observe that I speak of the average, not the exceptional voter. He and she voted in a majority of 417,000 lately.)

As to the parks, few people have any clear idea what to expect of them, whether their layout is good or bad, whether they are being intelligently maintained, whether the trees, bushes and grass are in as good condition as they ought to be, and generally speaking, whether or not the parks are being administered for the greatest good of the greatest number.

The proper provision for the parks depends on their needs being foreseen decades ahead. This means that no Park Commissioner can be expected to make good in his term of four years, much less to develop a policy of administration which shall be adhered to for a generation or more. Hence the need for park executives continued in office on merit and controlled by a board to develop a policy of administration, see that the executives carry it out, and take the responsibility for it.

The average voter may be a good judge of the efficiency of a Fire, a Police, a Street Cleaning or a Health department; he knows whether his house burns, whether there is a crime wave, dirty streets or an epidemic. But he is not qualified to judge the administration of and determine the policy of such institutions as museums, libraries, finance departments, botanic gardens and parks.

New York, Dec. 22, 1921.

## All Lands for All People

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Limitation of naval armament is a great step forward toward the goal of a civilized peace, but it is, after all, only a step and the goal will be still far away. Far nearer will it be when some means is found to diminish the national "will to war." Probably none such will be effective until opportunity is given all races alike that they may share equally in the right to trade and labor and live.

How long can we expect to maintain perfect peace and tranquility in a world the greater part of which is pre-empted by a minority of its inhabitants? The Washington conference may postpone it cannot permanently prevent it—war unless the nations there represented are ready to agree in principle to equal opportunity in all lands for all peoples.

No one supposes that any formula for such a program of liberalization can be immediately found. Long stages of development and many a trial step must first be taken, but the great principle could be enunciated and adhered to.

W. G. LOW JR.

New York, Dec. 22, 1921.

## Armenians' Plight in Cilicia

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Armenian National Union of America has sent the following message to Arthur Balfour, chairman of the British delegation to the Washington conference:

"The Armenian National Union of America begs your excellency to communicate to his majesty's government its earnest appeal in behalf of the Armenians in Cilicia, who, owing to the evacuation of the French troops, are facing danger and disaster and, panic-stricken, are fleeing to the port towns and out of the land, looking to the civilized world for help.

"Will not the Allied powers jointly extend immediate protection to these Armenian Christians who have themselves heart and soul on the side of the Allies in the great war?"

G. H. PAPAZIAN, Secretary.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1921.

## Short Lived

(From The Cincinnati Enquirer)

"Agenda" doesn't seem to have the vitality of "camouflage." It's about petered out.

## A Week of Verse

"Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!"

(From St. Nicholas)

LITTLE cullud Rastus come a-skippin' down de street, A-smilin' an' a-grinnin' at every one he meet;

My, oh! he was happy! Boy! but he was gay!

Wishin' "Merry Christmas" an' "Happy New-Year's Day!"

Wishin' that his wishes might every one come true—

And—bless 'your dear heart, honey, I wish the same to you!

ELLIS PARKER BUTLER.

## The Hostage

(From Poetry)

IN DEAD of dark to his starry North Saint Nicholas drew near—

He had ranged the world this wintry night,

His elk-bells jangling clear.

Now bitter-worn with age was he, And weary of mankind, for few Had shown him love or courtesy.

His sacks lay empty—all save one; Stirred as he stooped with fingers numb, Ablaze with hoar-frost bright.

Agast he stood. Showed fumbling thumb. Small shoulder, a wing—what stowaway Was this, and whence was 't come?

And on there crept a lovely Thing— Half angel and half child:

"I, youngest of all Heaven, am here, to be thy joy," he smiled.

"O Nicholas, our Master Christ thy grief hath seen; and he

Hath bidden me come to keep His trust, and bring His love to thee:

To serve thee well, and sing Novell, and thine own son to be!"

WALTER DE LA MAR.

## The Sewing Basket

(A wedding present to Winifred Roberts)

(From The London Spectator)

TO WINIFRED

The day she's wed

(Having no gold) I send instead

This sewing basket.

And lovingly

Demand that she,

If ever wanting help from me,

Will surely ask it.

Here's one place full

Of colored wool.

And various yarn

With which to darn.

A sampler, too.

I've worked for you